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Havana Renews Support for Proposal to Co-host 1988 Olympiad As Castro Pays His First Visit to Korea

In an apparent show of their strengthened traditional relations, Pyongyang and Havana signed on March 11 a 20-year treaty, which will promote their cooperation in many fields, during a visit to the DPRK by Cuban leader Fidel Castro Ruz, who was welcomed by President Kim Il Sung along with his successor Mr. Kim Jong Il on his arrival at the airport. **(See text of the treaty on page 6)**

After reaching a complete identity of views on international issues through three-session summit talks, the two top leaders renewed their call for co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games in north and south Korea, denouncing the scheme to unilaterally hold the Games in Seoul as offspring of "two Koreas" policy pursued by Washington.

Saying that Seoul's one-sided staging of the Games is not only a mere question of sports, but a serious political issue, the DPRK President in a March 11 mass meeting speech clarified his country's stand on it, saying that participating in the international event, if staged in south Korea, means approving the American military occupation and encouraging the "two Koreas" plot leading to a permanent division of Korea. **(See text of his speech on page 2)**

President Castro, who paid an official visit from March 8 through 11, in the same day's speech before 20,000 Pyongyangites rapped the scheme of "Seoul Olympics" as part of the disgusting profiteering tendency in the recent Olympic movement. **(See text of his speech on page 3)**

Insisting that Seoul is not suitable for the Olympiad, the leaders of the two countries cited its precarious situation rife with continual popular struggles against the authoritarian regime where militarization and foreign interference prevail and the presence of U.S. military base "filled with nuclear weapons."

"If the 24th Olympic Games are held in Seoul in spite of the opposition of many countries throughout the world, it will disgrace the history of Olympics and will result in the division of the Olympic movement," warned President Kim.

Cuba, which once manifested its intention not to take part in the Games in case of Seoul's unilateral hosting of the Games, will make efforts to "defend legitimate right of the entire Korean people to co-host the Olympic Games in an atmosphere of national unity and dignity," Mr. Castro, who came to Pyongyang on his way from Moscow after attending the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress, expressed his determination to stave off the unhappy development.

President Kim Il Sung and Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz, who paid an official visit to the DPRK from Mar. 8 through 11, lift their hands after making their speeches at the Pyongyang mass meeting held on Mar. 11.

Referring to the on-going Washington-Seoul war game "Team Spirit 86", President Kim reiterated the demand for its immediate halt because the massive operations take on the nature of "a preliminary war and a nuclear test war which seeks first strike at the northern half of our Republic."

Touching upon the refusal to follow Pyongyang's decision to stop major military exercises on and around the peninsula, he also charged Washington, saying that it tramples upon the agreement of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks that a nuclear war must not be fought.

Convinced that to prevent a nuclear war and safeguard peace is a vital task, the two heads of state accused the United States of spurring the arms race on a large-scale and of even expanding it into outer space with its plan for the Strategic Defence Initiative, popularly known as "Star Wars".

In order to remove the danger of a new world war, President Kim said the Soviet disarming proposals, including the Jan. 15 overture to abolish all nuclear weapons by the end of this century, are "very important."

In another bid, he called upon peace-loving people across the world including those of the socialist and non-aligned countries to develop a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and to create nuclear-free zones in many parts of the globe.

The two countries in the Pyongyang-Havana treaty emphasizes that they consider it an important prerequisite to the guarantee of peace and security to strongly condemn and check the threat of force and its use in the settlement of international disputes.

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

S. Koreans Vow to Continue Campaign

See related photos and articles on pages 4 and 5

Despite Chon Du Hwan's strong warning against a campaign for democratic constitution, south Korean democratic forces stepped up their campaign for changes in the constitution.

On March 11, members of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and their supporters took to the streets of Seoul, calling for democratization and immediate changes in the constitution. The march began after the NKDP inaugurated the Seoul branch of a drive to collect signatures supporting constitutional revision.

The Roman Catholic primate of south Korea, Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, has given support to opposition party demands for swift constitutional changes.

Protestant leaders joined the Roman Catholic archbishop of Seoul on March 14 in announcing support for an opposition demand for direct presidential elections in 1988.

South Korea's opposition members shout anti-"government" slogans as riot police prevent them from marching through Seoul streets to back their demand for presidential election reforms. The banners read "End military rule and realize civilian politics" and "Get rid of corrupt regime and achieve democratic compromise." Police later allowed a march protest on a one mile route near the office of the strong opposition New Korea Democratic Party. (Reuter)

Pyongyang Hits Team Spirit 86

The DPRK demanded on March 7 that a major U.S.-south Korean military exercise be halted immediately, saying it threatened to bring war to Korea and the world.

Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), said Team Spirit 86 is "a high-handed violation of the preamble, paragraph 12 and subparagraphs 13 c and d of the Korean Armistice Agreement."

At the 434th meeting of MAC held at Panmunjom on March 7 at the request of the Korean side Maj. Gen. Li stressed the exercise is "an attack operational drill to invade the northern half of Korea and a nuclear war rehearsal."

This year's Team Spirit, the 11th in the annual training series, began Feb. 10. It is to last until late April and will involve about 200,000 military personnel from the United States and south Korea.

World Peace Council Publishes Statement

The World Peace Council published a statement appealing to the world public to denounce Team Spirit 86, according to a report from Helsinki on March 5.

The statement notes that the war exercise poses threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

This war game shows that the United States and south Korean authorities refuse the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for north-south dialogue, it says.

Appreciates Cuban Efforts to Defend Peace In Caribbean Region & C. America

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, which was held on Mar. 11.

Warmly welcoming the Korean visit by President Fidel Castro Ruz and other guests from Cuba, President Kim Il Sung said that friendship between the Korean and Cuban peoples is a sincere and durable militant friendship between class brothers who are fighting for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

He said:

President Kim Il Sung and President Fedel Castro Ruz responding to the Pyongyangites who welcomed the Cuban leader's visit to the DPRK

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, this visit of yours will be an epochal event which helps to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples onto a new, higher stage. It will also contribute greatly to strengthening the unity of socialist countries and international communist movement and to advancing the non-aligned movement and world revolution.

The Cuban revolution pioneered and led by Comrade Fidel Castro, the great revolutionary produced by the Cuban people, gave birth to the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere.

Since the triumph of the revolution, the Cuban people have advanced steadfastly on the road of socialism, defending their revolutionary gains firmly from the U.S. imperialists' repeated moves of an aggression and blockade.

The international position of the Republic of Cuba is rising daily, and today she plays an important role in international politics.

Cuba which is advancing in the van of the Latin-American revolution serves as a beacon of hope for the fighting peoples in that part of the world and as a banner of struggle for their national independence and freedom.

This year the fraternal people of Cuba will celebrate the 30th anniversary of landing by the Granma.

On the occasion of marking this 30th anniversary, the fraternal Cuban people are now working hard, full of confidence and with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm, to implement the decisions of the Third Congress of their party.

The Korean people sincerely hope that the fraternal Cuban people, rallied closely behind the Cuban Communist Party, will achieve a greater success in building socialism and increasing their defence capabilities.

Today the international situation is very complicated and tense because of the imperialists' moves of aggression and war.

The United States is increasing its armament on a large scale and hastening the production and deployment of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. And it is engaged in ceaseless armed intervention and subversive activities against the newly-emergent countries in many parts of the world including Central America, the Caribbean region, Middle East and Southern Africa.

The daily-intensifying manoeuvrings for aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists are infringing upon the sovereignty of the newly-independent countries, threatening socialism, and increasing the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war.

It is a burning question in the field of current international politics to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend universal peace and security.

In his statement of the 15th of last January, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU, advanced a new peace proposal to abolish nuclear weapons completely. At the recent 27th Congress of the CPSU he reclarified the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union on the basis of a profound analysis and assessment of the present international situation.

The new proposals and initiatives made by the CPSU recently are very important in removing the danger of a nuclear war and defending world peace and security.

In order to remove the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and safeguard world peace, all the peace-loving peoples of the world including those of the socialist and non-aligned countries must unite closely and develop a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement. They must thoroughly expose and denounce the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war in all parts of the world and fight in every way to reduce nuclear weapons and, further, remove them completely. Moreover, they must create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them continuously.

Our party and the government of our Republic highly appreciate the efforts made by the Cuban party and government in order to ease the tension and defend peace in the Caribbean region and Central America, and express full support for them.

The Korean people strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention against Nicaragua and other countries in Central America and the Caribbean region and extend firm solidarity with the struggle of all the Latin-American peoples for independence against imperialism. Our people also support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the recovery of the occupied Arab territory as well as the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and liberation.

Today the Korean Peninsula is being threatened by the greatest danger of a nuclear war in the world.

The government of our Republic has made every sincere effort to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and create favourable environments for dialogues between north and south. Early this year it took measures to refrain from large-scale military exercises in the whole area of the northern half of the Republic from February 1 and suspend any military exercises while north-south negotiations are under way. Instead of accepting our peace-loving initiatives, however, the U.S. imperialists and south Korean authorities answered them by starting "Team Spirit 86" in south Korea, a large-scale joint military exercise which is participated in by more than 200,000 troops and a large number of modern means of war. This joint military exercise is a preliminary war and a nuclear test war which seeks first strike at the northern half of our Republic. This is also an open challenge to our peace-loving initiatives and an act of throwing a cold blanket over the dialogues between north and south. This is also a perfidy which tramples upon the agreement of the Soviet - U.S. summit talks that a nuclear war must not be fought.

The United States must stop the aggressive war exercise, desist from aggravating the situation in our country, and take a step to withdraw nuclear weapons and its troops from south Korea as soon as possible.

Today our people who are fighting for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country cannot look with folded arms on the issue of the 24th Olympic Games to be held in south Korea in 1988.

Holding the Olympic Games in south Korea is not a simple question of sports, but a serious political issue.

The decision on holding the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, south Korea, is a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of "two Koreas".

Participating in the Olympic Games in south Korea means approving the U.S. military occupation of south Korea and encouraging the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities who are plotting for "two Koreas" and for a permanent division of our country.

In fact, south Korea is not a place suitable for the Olympic Games. Things there are dreadful and reek with powder fumes caused by ceaseless war manoeuvres. The situation there is precarious because of the continual struggle of the youth, students and other people against fascist rule and because of chronic political confusion. Why should the Olympic Games which have noble aim of promoting world peace and friendship and solidarity among the people be held there? How can a man who is not bereft of reason visit such a place?

It is only natural that the socialist and many other countries around the world object and reject the idea of Seoul Olympic Games.

If the 24th Olympic Games are held in Seoul in spite of the opposition of many countries throughout the world, it will disgrace the history of Olympics and will result in the division of the Olympic movement.

In order to save the Olympic movement from the crisis, and guarantee the smooth openings of the Olympic Games and also to create favourable conditions in achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea, we are maintaining that the 24th Olympic Games should be held under the joint sponsorship of the north and the south of Korea.

This proposal of ours is enjoying positive support and welcome from many governments, peoples and sportsmen including those of the socialist countries.

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro has consistently asserted that the 24th Olympic Games should be held under the joint sponsorship of the north and the south of Korea. At the recent Third Congress of the Cuban Communist Party you clarified once again your principled and resolute position with regard to this issue.

The non-aligned countries must fight to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement and expand and develop this movement under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

An important task facing the non-aligned countries at present is to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one.

So long as the old international economic order is left as it is, it will be impossible to eliminate the gap between the wealthy, developed capitalist countries and the poor, developing countries.

Non-aligned and developing countries must fight to do away with the unfair and outdated international economic order and establish a new one based on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit.

Under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, our party and the government of our Republic will, in the future, as in the past, fight to oppose war and defend peace, in firm unity with the peoples of socialist countries and non-aligned countries and all other peace-loving people in the world, and strive to expand and develop the international communist movement and the non-aligned movement.

The present visit of Comrade Fidel Castro to our country is giving a deep and unforgettable impression to our people.

In the talks held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, the leaders of our two countries have sincerely discussed the international questions of mutual concern and the relations between the two countries, and reached a complete agreement on all items discussed.

On this occasion the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba have signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation in accordance with the unanimous aspirations and wishes of the peoples of the two countries.

This treaty will consolidate and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and have an inspiring effect on strengthening the international communist and non-aligned movements.

We are greatly satisfied with the excellent result of your visit to our country.

The Korean people will fight in cooperation with the fraternal Cuban people for ever on the outpost of the anti-imperialist front.

Assures of Invariable Solidarity with Korea

Speech of President Fidel Castro Ruz

President Fidel Castro Ruz made a speech at the Pyongyang mass meeting held on Mar. 11 in his welcome.

Speaking before more than 20,000 working people who gathered at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, President Fidel Castro Ruz said that so warm and fraternal welcome of Pyongyang citizens would remain for ever, engraved on their hearts. He went on:

We shall not forget the talks with deep-going contents we had with dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, which proceeded in so sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Through our talks we demonstrated that we have identical views on the most pressing issues in the present international affairs. Through our meeting this time we had also an opportunity to have a better understanding of dear Comrade Kim Il Sung who has a foresight and a wealth of fighting experience.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have demonstrated the staunchness, perseverance and heroism they had displayed in the war, in their disciplined, tireless and devoted labour which is as important as in war.

We have seen Korea, a country of liberated working people, a country of independent and dignified people, a country of creative scientists and a country of happy children, in a nutshell, a socialist Korea.

In the south, a part of Korean territory, millions of men and women are not only suffering from unemployment, exploitation and illiteracy but also groaning under the vicious dictatorship which is maintained only by dint of U.S. - made weapons.

Cuba firmly asserts that there can be only one Korea.

She firmly and wholeheartedly supports the wise policy for the peaceful reunification of the country, which was put forward by President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, and is supported by the entire people.

The scheme to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in the south of Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists is a product of the moves of those trying to freeze the split of the Korean nation and part of the disgusting profiteering tendency in the recent Olympic movement and the reactionary plot.

Seoul is a place where there are prostitution quarters, gambling, narcotic and corrupt U.S. soldiers, carriers of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

A peaceful and stable atmosphere in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, wonderful discipline of the people, sound morality which is the characteristic feature of socialist society, immunity from the evil customs of capitalism, modern buildings and establishments, peculiar art and brilliant development in sports – these have convinced us that Korea has conditions to co-host the Olympic Games. Moreover, no honest-minded people can deny that a proper place for the Olympic Games is not the south of Korea, a place under the murderous regime where militarization and foreign interference prevail and a U.S. military base filled with nuclear weapons, but here provided with proper conditions for the Olympic Games.

Cuba and Korea are linked into one in this just and essential struggle. Our country will make all efforts to expose the U.S. imperialists' moves and defend legitimate right of the entire Korean people to co-host the Olympic Games in an atmosphere of national unity and dignity.

We will thus contribute to the struggle for peace, the most decisive and vital task of our time.

Our two countries are uniting their strength in the struggle to prevent mankind from irrevocable misery and destruction being caused by the moves of the U.S. administration to expand the arms race even to the outer space in pursuance of its reckless wild ambition to gain military predominance.

If the policy of gaining predominance in strength indiscreetly followed by the Reagan administration is relaxed and the imperialist-imposed confrontation is replaced with negotiation and detente by the joint struggle of the people, it will undoubtedly be a huge capital for the development and betterment of people's well-being.

Seeing the design to obtain fertile land by reclaiming the 300,000 hectares of tideland and dam the estuary of the Taedong River to store water and prevent the tides for their irrigation, I thought of money to the tune of hundreds of millions of *won* to be spent for defending the country from the constant threat of the imperialists to democratic Korea.

On the other hand, however, I had an optimistic view of the nation developing at a fast speed and the eternal future of Korea, reunified, free, democratic and advancing.

The U.S. rulers clamour that Korea and Cuba pose a threat to the United States.

Who will believe it?

Who on earth will believe the words of those who shamelessly recruit mercenaries to invade Nicaragua and render fund and support to them?

Who will believe those encouraging the Salvadoran murderous regime?

The U.S. imperialists' moves to make the Cuban forces now in Angola to support the struggle for national independence withdraw.

Under the patronage of the U.S. conspirators, the racists put up a collateral condition that the Cuban forces must withdraw first from Angola to guarantee what they call the independence of Namibia.

Angola's rejection of foolish blackmail was a tough and just answer proceeding from her courageous and principled stand.

When the apartheid regime is liquidated in South Africa, we will instantly start the immediate and complete withdrawal of Cuba's internationalist forces from Angola.

Everything we have seen in Korea, the amazing achievements made by her peope help us harden our firm conviction that nothing on earth can break the advance of history.

All of us have to extend thanks to you for showing us the spirit of industry and discipline in the endeavours for the future, for rationally and effectively utilizing natural resources, territory and sea and creating a high tempo in socio-economic development.

What an excellent lesson this is to many Third World countries with more natural resources than the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having supplied our people with 100,000 automatic rifles and tens of millions of rounds of ammunition on very favorable credit terms and at the recent cost price, as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries did, to help our people in the struggle to increase the defence capacity of our motherland threatened by the U.S. imperialists. Today our country has turned into an indestructible fortress which cannot be destroyed or trampled underfoot by the imperialists at any cost.

For Cuba to grow strong is, so to speak, for Korea to grow strong and for socialist and other revolutionary and progressive forces of the world to grow strong.

You may rest assured of the invariability of Cuba's solidarity with Korea.

And we hope you will believe that Cuba will never yield but always advance, always holding aloft the immortal banner of communism, the banner of internationalism.

I assure you that I and my comrades will be as ever propagandists of the revolutionary cause of Korea, the courage and creativity of the Korean people and the talent and personality of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader and the wise guide.

EDITORIAL

Political Situation Grows Strained Rapidly in S. Korea

The political situation in south Korea is now setting rapidly tense, because the Chon government is under public pressure to decide on the question of "constitutional revision," which has become an important political task since last year.

The south Korean authorities try to suppress by force the demand for "constitutional amendment" of the opposition parties and all segments of democratic forces, under the pretext that no confusion should be allowed to be caused for the sake of social and political order. However, the opposition forces are dead-set on realizing social democracy and ousting the Chon dictatorial regime by all means. The time of serious political conflict is drawing near.

The Chon junta recently showed temporarily a posture for talks with the opposition party, as if he was afraid of the shadow of the Philippine affairs. But in order to respond to the demand for "constitutional amendment", it is now returning to its former hard-line posture, trying to plot to prolong its political power, saying that a political armistice necessary until 1989 and threatening that any one who is appended to this will suffer punishment.

Meanwhile, all democratic forces including the opposition party and youth and students published "a political schedule" to realize a "constitutional revision" by autumn this year and so as to hold a "presidential" election in February 1988 under a "new constitution." At the same time, they are also expanding and powerfully unfolding the on-going signature collection campaign throughout the country.

On Feb. 11, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party started a drive to collect signatures for constitutional revision. More than 2,000 members of the main opposition party marched through Seoul. The march is said to have been the first public anti-government rally by political opponents since Gen. Chon came to power with military backing in 1980. The opponents marched through Seoul shouting "Down with dictatorship" and "Let Chon Du Hwan resign!"

They demand the following points in a resolution adopted at the rally: (1) Constitutional change until after 1989 which is said by the Chon "government" is a fraudulent plot to prolong its political power. It should be withdrawn. (2) 1,000-odd political prisoners should be released immediately and reinstated. (3) The Chon "government" must stop pressuring public opinion and using violence to university students.

University students and Christians throughout the country including Seoul joined the ranks of campaigners, fully prepared to actively promote the drive for constitutional revision.

The matter threatens to assume serious proportions. It may be said that the Chon junta is at a crossroads, one is to guarantee the broad popular masses for the right to establish a new political power by accepting "constitutional amendment"; and the other to follow the miserable fate of "Marcos," by oppressing the people's demand by bayonet point and torture and causing counterattack of people.

The Philippine upheaval illustrates the fact that a dictator who suppresses the aspirations and the will of the people is fated to be eventually toppled down by a revolution, or to die in exile. The Chon junta should learn this lesson from the event in the Philippines.

The "constitutional amendment" drive is mounting so rapidly that no power can check.

Since Pak Jung Hi's assassination, it has been the unanimous desire of the entire south Korean people to revise the "constitution" as early as possible.

Popular anger with Chon Du Hwan who has thwarted this national consensus is now expressed in the "constitutional revision" campaign.

Chon Du Hwan should know that.

Thousands of S. Korean Opposition March For Constitutional Change

Several thousand opposition party members and their supporters poured onto the streets of Seoul on March 11 to become the largest political demonstration since Gen. Chon Du Hwan seized power in the bloody coups of 1980.

The demonstrators led by Li Min U and Kim Yong Sam, two top leaders of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, chanted "Down with dictatorship!" and "Revise the current constitution!", and marched to the downtown party headquarters after a rally of the NKDP at an auditorium about one kilometer away, an AP report said.

The march began after an estimated 1,000 to 1,200 members of the opposition party jammed into a downtown meeting hall with a normal capacity of about 500 to inaugurate the Seoul chapter of a campaign for signatures supporting changes in the south Korean constitution, according to the report.

NKDP lawmaker Li Chol, who was once sentenced to death on alleged charges of involvement in the case of "Federation of Democratic Youth and Students" 12 years ago, read at the rally a resolution to urge the Chon junta to: 1) accept the NKDP's demands to submit democratization schedules including a change to a direct presidential election system; 2) release of more than 1,000 political prisoners and restore civil rights including those of Kim Dae Jung; 3) immediately stop to the use of violence upon campuses and to crackdown upon the mass media, the Japanese mass-circulation Yomiuri Shimbun said on March 12.

During the rally, hundreds more gathered in a small courtyard outside, while others spilled out on to the sidewalk to listen to addresses of the speakers.

The marchers first chorused "Li Min U" and "Kim Yong Sam" but soon turned to shouting anti-"government" slogans, including "Down with the dictatorship", according to the Japan Times on March 12.

Across the eight-lane street from the auditorium, several hundred more people lined the sidewalk, the report said.

Hundreds of uniformed and plainclothes police lined the streets between the two places but no serious clashes were observed.

NKDP president Li Min U and special adviser Kim Yong Sam led a number of speakers at the indoor meeting, where the latter made a fiery address, asserting that Chon won the 1981 election because the opposition fielded only a tame candidate. Kim said the new opposition would not put up a "token" candidate if the voting procedures were not changed.

He again cited recent developments in the Philippines, and said Ferdinand Marcos "was defeated by his people."

"We do not want to see it happen in Korea. We would like to see democracy restored in Korea through national consensus. . . Otherwise, Chon will be forced into exile or meet a tragic end," Kim was quoted by an AP report.

Meanwhile, Kim Dae Jung was placed under house arrest again on March 11 to keep him from attending the rally, an aide reportedly said.

The strong opposition NKDP plans to inaugurate chapters to drive a signature gathering campaign for constitutional revision in major provincial cities including Pusan (March 23), Kwangju (March 30) and Taegu (April 6), showing a move to bring further political pressure upon the ruling party in and out of the national assembly.

With the Roman Catholic primate of south Korea Cardinal Kim Su Hwan approving the earlier constitutional revision, the opposition camp is gaining further momentum in the democratization struggle, say observers here.

Leading south Korean dissident Kim Yong Sam (second from left) leads a protest march through Seoul streets on March 11. About 1,000 members of the New Korea Democratic Party back a banned campaign to collect 10 million signatures calling for presidential direct election reforms. (Reuter)

S. Korea's Catholic Primate Calls for Constitutional Change

The International Herald Tribune in its March 13 issue carried an article of New York Times Service under the title "South Korea's Catholic Primate Calls for Constitutional Change", in which Cardinal Stephen Kim Su Hwan said, "The fundamental way to solve the present crisis and to achieve national reconciliation lies in constitutional revision."

Here are excerpts from the article:

New York Times Service

SEOUL – The Roman Catholic primate of South Korea, Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, has given his support to opposition party demands for swift constitutional changes that would permit direct presidential elections.

Cardinal Kim, in a midday sermon Sunday (March 9) at Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul, called on President Chun Doo Hwan to make the necessary revisions before his term expired in March 1988 so a successor could be chosen under an amended constitution. At present, the president is chosen by an electoral college.

The issue of constitutional change has brought the South Korean government and the main opposition party into direct conflict for the last month. In a sermon Sunday (March 9) that was unusual for its political content, the cardinal warned that how they resolved the matter "will determine the survival and future of our nation."

"The fundamental way to solve the present crisis and to achieve national reconciliation lies in constitutional revision," he told 1,000 worshipers in the cathedral, the seat of Roman Catholicism in this country. "We have to bring democracy to Korea urgently."

Mr. Chun and his ruling Democratic Justice Party have agreed to alter the constitution, but they insist that changes must wait until 1989, after his seven-year term ends. Otherwise, they say, South Korea risks divisiveness that would endanger its security.

But the political opposition says the present system is vulnerable to manipulation by Mr. Chun even if he keeps his pledge to step down in early 1988. Anti-government forces, led by the New Korea Democratic Party, demand that revisions be made this year, with direct elections to be held in 1987.

They have conducted a petition campaign to muster popular support, which has produced government threats of arrest for anyone who signs.

In his sermon, Cardinal Kim did not specifically mention either the petition drive or direct presidential elections. He also chided both the ruling and opposition parties for "pursuing their own interests" at the expense of national unity.

But in speaking repeatedly of "constitutional revision," he used code words for change instantly recognizable to most South Koreans. His remarks were clearly titled against Mr. Chun.

"There are no reasons why the revision should be delayed," the cardinal said.

He also rebuked the government for having marked protesting students for arrest and for having "ignored" workers' rights in pursuit of economic growth.

Moreover, he raised the specter of the recent overthrow of the Philippine president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, a comparison that has also been raised by opposition politicians and that has been called "irresponsible" by ruling party officials.

"Before they argue that Korea is different from the Philippines," the cardinal said, "political leaders must first show to the Korean people that Korea is free of corruption, torture, political oppression, rule by a handful of families, and violation of human rights, which were dominant in the Philippines."

"Cardinal Kim is respected here as a voice with moral weight," a Western diplomat said on Sunday, "and that extends outside the Catholic community."

Although the 63-year-old cardinal has been outspoken from time to time since becoming South Korea's primate in 1969, he has generally avoided direct political statements in recent years. He spoke out now, he said, because he considered the constitutional matter to be "a core issue."

He also said that he had spoken privately with Mr. Chun and with Prime Minister Lho Shin Yong. Their reaction to his sermon, he predicted, "will not be so happy."

To underscore that accord, two opposition leaders, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, attended the cardinal's service, sitting in a front row.

Constitutional Change Campaign Will Be Widespread: Kim Yong Sam

Illegal House Arrest Is Daily Occurrence: Kim Dae Jung

—Telephone Interviews with Two Kims—

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There is a clear sign of the democratization movement gaining momentum in south Korea as has been seen in the largest political demonstrations staged by the New Korea Democratic Party lawmakers and its supporters in downtown Seoul on March 11.

The Mainichi Shimbun, one of Japan's most influential newspapers, on March 13 carried telephone interviews with Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung.

Kim Yong Sam said in the interview, "Popular call for constitutional revision is considerably growing."

Meanwhile, Kim Dae Jung argued, "Presidential election under the present constitution in 1988 will not be able to be fair."

Here are excerpts from the telephone interviews:

Question: What are the prospects for the campaign for constitutional revision?

Kim Yong Sam: Despite strong opposition by the "government" considerable numbers of the people support our campaign. We'll push forward our campaign drive in the northern area not only in Seoul. There would be heavy impact if the demonstrators had proceeded to the central part of Seoul yesterday.

Q: What is the impact of the events which recently took place in the Philippines?

A: (They) gave tremendous courage and hope to the south Korean people. The next is south Korea, isn't it? I suppose that upheavals of the democratization movement here will generate a kind of Domino effect, sooner or later.

Q: How do you evaluate the prospects for your campaign?

A: The campaign will get more fierce. Unless the present constitution is not revised, the situation will be further accentuated around April 19 and May 17.

Note: (April 19, 1960 is the day when

(Continued on page 5)

SNU Students Say Share the Games and Stop "Team Spirit '86"

Since the spring semester started in early March students have battled almost everyday on their campuses on the streets of Seoul and in other parts of south Korea, too.

They have been calling for a co-hosting of the '88 Olympic Games, suspension of "Team Spirit", constitutional revision and north-south student talks.

Although anti-American demonstrations by the students have been a regular feature since the Kwangju Uprising in 1980, this is the first time they have called for a co-hosting of the '88 Olympic Games and suspension of "Team Spirit" military exercises between American and south Korean Forces.

Both these demands were reiterated by Choe Jin Ho (24) and Kim Chi Ryong (22) on March 7th in the lead up to the Seoul National University elections for the presidency of the General Student Council. Their comments were revealed in leaflets which they distributed.

In addition to the two demands mentioned above Mr. Choe also called for an anti-war struggle and a withdrawal of U.S. nuclear bases from south Korea.

Police are now seeking the two for violating the "national security law".

A rally had been planned in which the two contenders for the presidency of the general student council were to make campaign speeches.

However, about 1,000 police stormed into the campus to quell what they called an anti-"government" demonstration. Over 500 plainclothes policemen were deployed on the campus to thwart the rally.

As the number of protesters swelled to more than 1,000, another 500 police moved in and fired tear gas, driving the students into the school buildings. There were no reported casualties although at least 10 students were arrested and taken into custody. Police refused to comment on the incident.

Following the opposition's signature-collecting campaign for constitutional revision in south Korea there are growing signs that the present student protests are in support of this cause.

This is evidenced by the fact that on the same day, some 200 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University staged a demonstration on the campus demanding the scrapping of the constitution, according to the Korea Times dated March 9.

Riot police arrested 7 protesters including Miss Kim Song A, who has been on a wanted list for her "alleged" implication in a massive student rally on the campus of Seoul National University on February 4.

More than 150 students of Ewha Women's University also staged a campus protest, distributing anti-"government" leaflets.

Demonstrators attempted to take to the streets but were stopped by plainclothes policemen who advanced onto the campus some 50 meters from the main gate.

Despite stepped-up police surveillance, more anti-"government" protests were reported on March 11 and 12 on university campuses in Seoul.

The major incident reported was at Sogang University, where about 500 students, on March 12, were said to have tangled for two hours with two companies of riot police.

An Asahi Shimbun report stated that students shouted slogans against General Chon Du Hwan and hurled rocks at police who retaliated by firing tear bombs at them.

Once again the main grievance of the students was the demand for changes in the south Korean constitution.

On March 11 about 1,000 students of Seoul National University clashed with 1,500 riot police when they tried to take to the streets. The clash lasted about 40 minutes.

Before the melee the protestors marched around the campus chanting, "Abolish the constitution" and "Let's safeguard our student body!".

On March 12 students of the university tried to demonstrate for a second consecutive day, but were thwarted by police who were determined to stop any form of expression by the students.

Students of Korea University in Seoul burn an effigy of "Democratic Dead" during an anti-"government" rally on March 12. (Reuter)

Students at Seoul National University on March 7 clash with over 1,000 riot police who entered the campus to extinguish student demands for a better south Korea. (Reuter)

(Continued from page 4)

the student-led popular uprising toppled the Syngman Rhee regime. On May 17, 1980, the people in Kwangju rose up against the military dictatorship and for democratization and shook the Chon-led military establishment.)

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Question: Could you make a comment on the 10-million signature collection campaign?

Kim Dae Jung: (The campaign) ran fairly smoothly with us in spite of disturbances by the "government." We are appealing to the Chon junta for a presidential election under fair conditions after the constitutional revision. The election under the present electoral system will mean nothing but formula. Although the "government" made public the "constitutional revision after 1989," we understand he (Chon Du Hwan) will appear again after one year's setback and absence.

Q: You were kept under house arrest yeaterday, weren't you?

A: I was kept under house arrest when I intended to go out to make a congratulatory speech as a committee was inaugurated for the promotion of constitutional change. They can put me into prison because I'm a man who was sustained in prison sentence. But there is no law existing here in south Korea to keep me under house arrest. It is an illegal act. House arrest is now a daily occurrence in south Korea. My wife and ordinary citizens are no exception.

Weathering the Opposition: FEER

Far Eastern Economic Review in its March 13 issue carried an article, indicating that the Chon Du Hwan's ruling Democratic Justice Party faces increased pressure from its opponents. Here are excerpts from the article:

Critical challenges lie ahead for President Chun Doo Hwan's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) five years after its founding by army intelligence officers from the Defence Security Command (DSC) as a vehicle for the military's participation in politics.

During the two years remaining in Chun's current term of office, the DJP must weather a determined effort by opposition parties to restore direct presidential election for the next president by forcing a reluctant Chun to revise his 1981 constitution, under which the president is indirectly elected by an electoral college.

Despite the fact the party has succeeded in two general elections and has established almost total control of the 276-member national assembly, where it commands a comfortable majority with 148 seats, the DJP remains defensive in dealing with the opposition and sometimes is seen as over-reactive.

The manner in which the party came to power in the wake of former president Park Chung Hee's assassination in 1979, coupled with some important electoral setbacks in urban areas in the February 1985 general election, have stymied the DJP's claim to constitutional legitimacy.

Vigorous attacks since the 1985 election campaign, by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) against the electroal-college system, turned the constitutional issue into a symbol of the country's halting progress towards democratic reform.

Unveiling what he called a programme of "grand politics" in a speech on national TV on 16 January, Chun sought to impose a moratorium on the constitutional debate until 1989, a year after the expiration of his term in February 1988.

In the midst of preparations for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, he said the country could not afford to get involved in a "wasteful" debate on a new constitution. He said his priority was to establish a precedent in South Korean political history by voluntarily stepping down.

However, to Chun's chief political adversaries, such as opposition leaders Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam who have been the driving force behind the NKDP, the premier political issue is not Chun's stepping down, an event even the opposition accepts will take place. Rather it is the issue of how Chun's successor should be elected – whether via the electoral-college system, which the opposition contends is easily manipulated, or through a one-man, one-vote direct election, featuring free and unrestricted campaigning.

In Chun's refusal to introduce what the opposition views as a more democratic electroal system, the president's rivals see a conspiracy to elect more military figures to the top government post.

Chun's position on the electoral issue could lose any support it might once have had among the electorate. In last year's election, 29.3% of the voters supported the NKDP, largely on the basis of its democratic-reform platform.

By comparison, 35.3% supported the DJP, though the remaining votes were distributed among parties which have never taken strong exception to the ruling party's stance.

The legitimacy of the present charter, which borrowed the current presidential electoral system from the late Park's Yushin, or "Revitalising," constitution, has been questioned because it was brought into force under martial law in 1981 with little prior public debate.

Chun is still in no mood to compromise on the electoral issue. In a meeting with leaders of three political parties on 24 February, he agreed only to set up "study committees" on a future constitution, but stuck firmly to his original view that the basic charter, "if the people so desired," could only be rewritten in 1989. Not surprisingly, the NKDP spurned Chun's carrot.

(To be continued)

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between DPRK and Cuba

A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang on March 11.

The treaty was signed by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and President Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Follows the full text of the treaty:

Recognizing the deep fraternal friendship and bonds of solidarity established in the course of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle for over 20 years on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian internationalism, affirming that the further expansion and development of fraternal solidarity between the two countries in all fields accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Proceeding from the desire to actively contribute to defence of peace and security in Asia, Latin America, Africa and the rest of the world and to the strengthening of the solidarity of all the progressive revolutionary forces and peace forces of the world such as the socialist forces, the international communist and working-class movements, the non-aligned movement and the national liberation movement,

Considering that it is their duty to oppose, check and frustrate, together with these forces, the aggression and war policy of imperialism,

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba, have decided to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation and agreed upon the following points:

Article 1

The high-level contracting parties shall constantly strengthen the bonds of fraternal solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and comprehensively expand and develop diversified relations of cooperation on the principles of proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in the other's internal affairs, comradely fraternity and mutual benefit.

Article 2

The high-level contracting parties shall see to it that systematic exchange of experiences is held in different fields of socialist construction and cooperative relations be strengthened between the political, social and mass organizations of the two countries.

Article 3

The high-level contracting parties shall develop exchange and cooperation in many fields including economy, culture, science, technology, education, public health, radio, television, film, art, literature, press, sports, post and telecommunications and news services.

Article 4

The high-level contracting parties shall do their utmost to defend the gains of socialism and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the relations of friendship and cooperation among all the revolutionary and progressive parties and states.

Article 5

The high-level contracting parties shall actively support the peoples who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, racism and Zionism and for freedom, social emancipation, consolidation of independence, progress, peace and security.

Article 6

The high-level contracting parties shall resolutely oppose all attempts and manoeuvers of the imperialists to divide countries and nations and make them fight each other, exploit and dominate other peoples.

Proceeding from this stand, the Republic of Cuba shall oppose the imperialists' moves to force the creation of "two Koreas" and support the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having the foreign troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula and solving the reunification question of Korea, independently in a peaceful way, on the principle to great national unity without foreign interference.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall denounce the imperialists' criminal blockade against the Republic of Cuba and support the unshaken determination of the Republic of Cuba to oppose all manner of aggression and interference, defend the motherland and the gains of socialism and guarantee peace in the Caribbean region and Central America.

Article 7

Either high-level contracting party shall extend every possible support and aid to the other party when the latter is subjected to threat or aggression from imperialists and their stooges, regarding it as threat and aggression against itself.

Article 8

The high-level contracting parties, seeking to preserve and consolidate the world peace and security, shall closely cooperate in the common struggle to check the arms race of the imperialists and curb their feverish development of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and their scheme to install them even in outer space, and realize total and complete disarmament.

Hence, they consider it an important prerequisite to the guarantee of peace and security to strongly condemn and check the threat of force and its use in the settlement of international disputes.

Article 9

The high-level contracting parties shall bend joint efforts to help toward strengthening unity and cohesion in the non-aligned movement and expanding and developing this anti-imperialist force with daily growing influence at present.

Article 10

The high-level contracting parties shall cooperate with each other in opposing the present international economic order, an offspring of the domination of imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and establishing a new international economic order which will put an end to the enslaving and unequal trade and to harsh plunder of the developing countries.

Article 11

The high-level contracting parties shall constantly exchange information and views on the most important international issues and take joint actions in all affairs of common concern according to this treaty.

Article 12

The treaty shall come into force on the day of its signing and remain in force for 20 years.

Its term of validity shall automatically be extended by next 10 years each time unless either contracting party requests its abolition in writing six months before the expiration of the term.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang on the eleventh of March, 1986. Done in duplicate in Korean and Spanish, both texts being equality authentic.

Sports and Culture

DPRK Wins in "King's Cup" Soccer

The DPRK outplayed Denmark 2-1 to win the 17th "King's Cup" Soccer Tournament in Bangkok on March 12.

The Bangkok National Stadium was packed to overflowing with Asian and world football fans and tens of thousands of spectators who came to watch the game.

The finals drew particular attention of the football experts and spectators, because the rival teams had already met in the pool eliminations.

The DPRK team opened the score in the third minute of the match when rightwing Kim Yong Nam dashed forward and slammed the ball into the net after it was lobbed near the opposite goal by the leftwing.

The Danish eleven pushed to the defensive by the hard offensive of the Korean boys from the beginning attempted a lightening counterattacks, while taking advantage of their tall stature and high individual technique in the defence. But they failed each time, bumping into the latter's stonewall defence.

Kim Yong Nam brought the second score to Korea with a clever header in the 35th minute of the second half when forward Han Hyong Il sent the ball to the left flank.

The Danish team tried its hardest to equalize tilll it scored a goal with an 11-metre penalty kick in the 44th minute of the second half. Thus the finals ended 2-1 in favor of the DPRK.

Reporting the finals, Xinhua said:

The finanls between the Korean and Danish teams was a seasaw game.

But the Korean boys put the opponent to a complete defensive by their tactics of countercharge and fast attack.

"Paekdusan Prize" Closes

The "Paekdusan Prize" Sports Meets which opened on February 6 closed on the 12th of March.

At the meets which took place at gymnasium and stadiums in Pyongyang and local areas, participated in by players from central and local sports teams, games were held in the table tennis, boxing, speed skating, shooting and various other events.

Chong Chun Ok, O Jong Nam and Ro Chol Sik of the April 25 Defence Sports Team improved the national records in the air rifle (woman) and running boar (man) shooting.

In the table tennis, the April 25 Sports Team and the Amnokgang Sports Team placed first respectively in the men's and women's team events. In the handball, the April 25 Sports Team and the North Hamgyong Provincial Sports Team placed first respectively in the men's and women's events.

In the boxing, the April 25 Sports Team placed first in the team total.

New Magazine "Int'l Affairs" Published

"International Affairs", a monthly magazine on world political affairs, has been brought out.

The magazine will carry articles arguing the validity of foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, materials of international affairs, data for widening the common knowledge of cadres and officials and other needed materials.

It will help cadres and officials have a better knowledge of our party's foreign policy and the world situation so as to promote the revolution and construction and strengthen international solidarity with the revolutionary people the world over.

The first issue of the magazine was brought out in February by the International Affairs Publishing House.

People's Actor Yu Won Jun

The feature film "an Ordinary Man" is now showing at Korean cinema houses, drawing capacity crowds.

This film portrays a worker who has been faithfully working at an iron works for several decades without expecting honour or reward.

The film itself is appealing. But its popularity is heightened by the truthful acting of the hero's role.

This role is played by People's Actor Yu Won Jun.

Yu Won Jun is a veteran actor who acted hero's or leading parts in dozens of feature films in his 40 years of actor's career.

It was his ardent wish to be an actor from his young age. But he could not foster his talent under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The liberation of the country in August 1945 opened a broad avenue before him. The state provided him opportunities of training in acting and the stage of film art as he wanted. He plunged himself into creative activity for the motherland which gave him the independent rights of human being and brought his talent into full bloom. He successfully played the role of the hero in "My Home Village", the first feature film produced after the liberation. Already at that time he engaged the attention of the specialists and moviegoers. In the latter period he made screen appearance as an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, a party worker, a factory worker, a peasant, a scientist and negative characters in many films such as "Under the Bright Sun", "a Workers' Family", "the Choe Hak Sins", "the Fourteenth Winter" and "the Tale of Chun Hyang".

He masterfully represented the idea, character, appearance and life of people belonging to different societies and circles.

Qhick grasp of and sympathy for the inner world of the characters, instant understanding of the life of strange characters and its vivid depiction with

(Continued on page 7)

DPRK Wins Silver Medal in Biwako Marathon

Li Jong Hyon, 29 of the DPRK won second place in the 41st Lake Biwa Mainichi International Marathon here March 9.

The field of 270 runners, including 15 foreign competitors from nine other Asian countries took part in the 42.195-kilometer race held in a mid-day temperature of 12.5°C. The race got off at 12:15 pm, at Ojiyama stadium.

Li who has the finest records in this race (2:09:25) consistently set the pace leading the field.

At the 33.3-km point Li, who belonged to the front runners led the other runners and at the 40-km point, was placed second, crossing the finishing line in 2 hours, 30 minutes, 39 seconds in the midst of cheers of compatriots Koreans in Japan.

First place went to Shibutani Toshihiro of Japan.

Placings

1) Shibutani Toshihiro (Japan) 2:14:55
2) Li Jong Hyon (DPRK) 2:15:39
3) Matsumoto Tadashi (Japan) 2:15:49

Food Culture in Korea

(6) KIMCHI

In recent issues we introduced garlic and red peppers as the most commonly used form of seasoning in Korean cooking.

Kimchi (Korean style pickles) is one of the most popular Korean dishes and involves these two important spices.

Like garlic, Kimchi has a long history and has been deeply rooted in Korean dietary life.

In olden days, as a result of the agricultural process, people subsisted on a diet of cereals with some vegetabels to provide essential vitamins and minerals. Though vegetables were an important source of nutrition in the Korean diet, unlike cereals, they did not have as long a storage life.

It was as a result of the search to prolong the storage life of vegetables that Kimchi was developed, using pickled vegetables with salt to preserve the flavour.

The first reference to Kimchi is to be found in an ancient Chinese poem written over 3000 years ago.

Unfortunately, there is no documentary evidence to suggest when and how Kimchi was introduced into Korea from China.

However, Japan which was greatly influenced by Korea during the Heian period (9th-10th centuries A.D.) still has a great deal of documentary evidence available regarding dietary habits, and here there are a great many references to Kimchi. One kind of Kimchi mentioned is Susuporiji (pickled vegetables, cerials and salt) and reference to this is also found in a famous Chinese book as early as the 5th century A.D.

Ji means pickles and Susupori was the name of a famous man who lived during the Paekje era. He travelled to Japan and taught the Japanese the Korean method of brewing. So Susuporiji arrived in Japan from China via Korea.

However, in Korea, during the Three Kingdom and Silla periods many other kinds of Kimchies were documented. Although initially in a primitive form, the dish began to become popular around the 18th century.

Today there are 60-100 kinds of Kimchis, using both meat and vegetables.

How then is Kimchi pickled? Firstly, coarse salt should be used and it should be kept at a temperature of 10°C. This allows lactobacillus to propagate and fermentation begins.

Secondly, garlic and red pepper used as spices accelerate the fermentation process and the volume of lactobacillus, which in turn provides a high level of nutrition.

Kimchi is rich in vitamins. It has 50 times more vitamin C than an apple and 2-3 times more than an orange. Although vitamin C is easily oxidized and thus destroyed, garlic and red peppers prevents this and preserves the vitamin C at high levels.

Kimchi can supply the daily requirement of vitamin C as each 100g contains 12-13mg. This makes it a very valuable food during winter.

In addition, Kimchi is also rich in vitamins B1, B2 and B12. These vitamins are also manufactured naturally during the fermentation process.

Being alkaline it is also rich in essential minerals necessary to the bodies metabolism.

Vegetables used in Kimchi provide dietry fibers which help prevent constipation and cancer of the large intestine.

When salted fish guts and various meats are used in Kimchi, high quality amino acids are provided which help the body repair and rebuild itself.

So it can be seen that Kimchi has played an important role as a health giving food in the Korean diet and has become popular with the people for its exquisite taste.

Different Kimchis are now pickled according to the season and various regional specialities.

Kimchi is not to be missed when you have your next Korean meal.

Korea has some 100 kinds of Kimchis. Among them Paechu (Chinese cabbage) Kimchi is most representative one.

(Continued from page 6)

ease—these are his special knacks.

What is notable in his acting marked by skill of broad range and distinct creative individuality is penetrating and exquisite depiction.

He will be 70 soon. But when he indulges himself in acting, he looks like a young man in his thirties full of vigor.

In his youthful days Yu Won Jun was fond of skating, weight lifting, basketball, boxing, etc. He says this greatly helped in his physical preparations to be an actor.

For his meritorious services in the moviedom, he was awarded the title of Merited Actor in 1962 and People's Actor in 1977.

(KCNA)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to the DPRK

(Mar. 3-11)

Mar. 3

* An Equatorial Guinean government delegation headed by Prime Minister Dristino Seriche Bioco.

Mar. 4

* A government delegation of the Republic of Senegal headed by Alioune Diagne Coumba Aita, Minister of Urban Affairs and Housing of Senegal.

Mar. 7

* A delegation of the Department of the International Organization of the Chinese Foreign Ministry headed by Deputy Director Yu Mengjia.

Mar. 8

* A party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Mar 10.

* A delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica headed by Alvaro Montero Mejia, General Secretary of its central committee.

Mar. 11

* Teklu Tabor, Head of the Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance of Ethiopia.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

(Mar. 1-12)

Mar. 1

* A delegation of the Korean Christians Federation headed by Li Chol, Vice Chairman of its central committee, for a visit to Bulgaria.

Mar. 12

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by General Director Chu Hyon Ok to attend the fourth general conference of the news agencies pool of the non-aligned countries and the 11th meeting of the coordinating committee scheduled in Cuba.

Mar. 12

* A DPRK government trade delegation headed by Cho Song Bom, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to Egypt.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

(Mar. 1-11)

Mar. 1

* An agreement on cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China in health services and medical science and a 1986-1987 working plan based on it were signed in Beijing.

Mar. 3

* A 1986-1987 plan for cooperation the Writers' Unions of Korea and Bulgaria was signed in Pyongyang.
* A protocol on talks between the delegations of the General Bureau of Marine Transport of Korea and the Maritime Fleet Ministry of the Soviet Union was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 6

* An agreement on establishing the friendly and cooperative relations between Pyongyang municipality and Ulan Bator City was singed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 11

* A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang.

(Continued from page 1)

Turning to regional disputes, the two presidents agreed in the treaty that they shall actively support the people who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, racism and Zionism, and for freedom, social emancipation, consolidation of independence, progress, peace and security.

While the DPRK President condemns the Americans' aggression and intervention against Nicaragua, Cuba's leader, in response to Washington's demand to withdraw the Cuban forces stationed in Angola in support of its independence from there, said that Cuba will instantly start an immediate and complete withdrawal of its internationalist forces from Angola, when the apartheid regime is liquidated in South Africa.

First and Fruitful Visit

A party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, stayed in the capital city of Pyongyang for four days on an official visit upon the invitation of General Secretary Kim Il Sung.

This was President Castro's first trip to the DPRK, which entered into diplomatic relations with his country on August 29, 1960.

President Kim said in a speech, the visit "will be an epochal event which helps to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples onto a new, higher stage."

They had three-separate talks, including two tete-a-tete talks.

"In the talks held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, the leaders of our two countries have sincerely discussed the international questions of mutual concern and the relation between the two countries, and reached a complete agreement on all items discussed," said the DPRK President.

After the meetings, Mr. Castro expressed his impression, saying, "We had also an opportunity to have a better understanding of dear Comrade Kim Il Sung who has a foresight and a wealth of fighting experience."

As a token of friendship, the two leaders exchanged orders of their countries, President Kim was awarded the "Jose Marti Order", the Cuban supreme order, and President Castro received the Title of Hero of the DPRK, the Gold Star Medal and the Order of National Flag First Class.

Cuban leader's Korean visit culminated in the signing of the 12-article treaty, which calls for more exchanges and joint actions between the governments, parties and specialists of the two countries in the fields of international politics, economy, culture, etc.

The treaty, which went into effect on March 11, will be valid for 20 years and will be automatically renewed for another 10 years unless either side requests its abolition.

They reaffirmed the ties of the two countries in article 7, which says the two countries "shall extend every possible support and aid to the other party when the latter is subjected to threat or aggression from imperialists and their stooges, regarding it as threat and aggression against itself."

The President of the Carribean country portrayed Pyongyang in his mass meeting speech as "a country of liberated working people, a country of independent and dignified people, a country of creative scientists and a country of happy children, in a nutshell, a socialist Korea."

The good-will mission from the island country went around many famous places and President Kim accompanied his Cuban counterpart.

On the Cuban leader's first visit, President Kim stated: "We are greatly satisfied with the excellent results of your visit to our country."

Time Bomb Set in S. Korean Politics

The Chicago Tribune reported in a recent issue that leaders of south Korea's volatile student population began making comparisons between the Philippines and south Korea and that the current government's crackdown on opposition leaders and students prompts many government opponents to charge that south Korea was "another Philippines about to explode."

Here are excerpts from the story reprinted by Pacific Stars and Stripes dated March 8, 1986:

Seoul – The political turmoil in the Philippines has not gone unnoticed in South Korea, where the government for the past year has been engaged in a tense and sometimes violent struggle with a newly revitalized opposition.

Leaders of South Korea's volatile student population began making comparisons between the two nations as the government of President Chun Doo-hwan and opposition leaders Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam squared off over the issues of constitutional reform and the direct election of this nation's president.

For almost two weeks, while the 20-year regime of Ferdinand Marcos was crumbling in the Philippines, South Korea's opposition leaders were conducting a drive to collect 10 million signatures on a petition aimed at "democratizing" the nation's constitution in preparation for national elections to be held in late 1987 or early 1988.

Within hours after the campaign began, the government ordered 200 opposition leaders, including the two Kims, placed under house arrest, prompting many government opponents to charge that South Korea was another Philippines about to explode.

While that explosion has not yet occurred, some believe it just might happen when 500,000 university students return to Seoul's two-dozen colleges and universities this week after a winter break.

"We are ready to make sacrifices," warned one student leader last week. "We can't trust the government to give us democracy anymore. Just like in the Philippines, we may have to take it."

In an effort to defuse a ticking political bomb, Chun released the 200 opposition politicians from house arrest and called an emergency meeting with political opponents in which he urged them to halt their signature-gathering campaign.

In return, Chun promised a revision of the nation's constitution in 1989, a promise opposition leaders say is not good enough nor entirely believable, because the constitution requires Chun to step down as president in 1988. Chun, a former general, assumed power in a 1980 coup following the 1979 assassination of President Park Chung-hee.

After last week's meeting, Lee Minwoo, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, said the signature-gathering campaign would continue and would move out of Seoul, where it has thus far been confined, and into the countryside.

Meanwhile, the director general of South Korea's national police, Kang Min-chang, said last week that police would revert to a policy of entering campuses to put down "illegal disturbances and gatherings."

Kang's words were significant because since March 1984, the government has stayed off campuses under a "campus autonomy" plan that included the withdrawal of plainclothes police from classrooms.

South Korea's justice minister, Kim Sung-ky, was just as firm when he told reporters last week, "All impure agitative acts, including group protests, should be harshly dealt with for the firm maintenance of legal order."

This new hard line, combined with whatever action Chun takes against the signature-gathering campaign, is bound to provoke Seoul's students, foreign diplomats say.

Last Thursday (Mar. 6), 4,000 students at a state university walked out of their graduation ceremony as Education Minister Sohn Jae-souk began to speak, in an apparent protest of the government's tough student policy.

But as diplomats point out, South Korea is not the Philippine and its government is nowhere near the precarious political abyss into which Marcos fell.

Yet, at the same time, not once in this century has South Korea managed to pull off a peaceful transfer of power. Instead, leaders have come and gone as a result of assassination, coups or social upheaval.

"We are ready to make sacrifices," warned one student leader last week. "We can't trust the government to give us democracy anymore. Just like in the Philippines, we may have to take it."

Spotlight Turning to Seoul, Legislator Says

SEOUL – A visiting U.S. congressman who came to Seoul from Manila said Saturday (Mar. 8) he believes the world spotlight will be shifting soon from the Philippines to south Korea.

"I hope it will shine on a people living in freedom and liberty with the right to select their own leaders," said Rep. Thomas Foglietta, D-Pa.

Foglietta arrived in Seoul as part of a six-member party for meetings with opposition political leaders, other activists and south Korean government officials. The American lawmaker and some other members of his delegation were among a group of supporters who accompanied dissident leader Kim Dae-jung to a controversial homecoming at Seoul airport last year.

After a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker Saturday (Mar. 8), Foglietta held a news conference at the headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. Seated with him were south Korea's two best-known dissident leaders, Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam. They serve as co-chairmen of the council.

Noting he had just visited the Philippines, Foglietta said he had brought a message from President Corazon Aquino to Kim Dae-jung. He said she asked him to convey her best wishes and to say that she "hoped and prayed the people of Korea will soon be able to enjoy the freedoms the people of the Philippines enjoy today." Kim knew Aquino and her late husband when both families were living in the United States in self-imposed exile.

Foglietta said the "spotlight of the entire world for the past two or three months has been on Manila," but added that with the Olympics set for Seoul in 1988 and other upcoming events, he believed that attention was going to turn to south Korea.

Comparisons between the situations in the Philippines and south Korea have become an extremely sensitive issue for government officials in Seoul. They maintain the two are entirely different, and charge it is irresponsible to draw parallels.

"We are not here to promote the candidacy of any individual or party," Foglietta said. "We are here because we believe in the right of the people to petition their own government and the right to elect their own government."

He said the United States will not interfere in the "internal working of any foreign government, but we can impress that we would like to see democracy."

The petition question became an issue of controversy recently after the opposition New Korea Democratic Party launched a name-collecting campaign to back its demands for changes in the constitution. Its chief objective is for revisions that would provide for the direct, popular election of the president. It charges the present electoral college system favors the administration currently in power.

The government of President Chun Doo-hwan opposes such changes now, and initially tried to halt the signature campaign by force. Later it eased that stand, but students and other activists have been warned against taking part in the effort.

Foglietta said that he had again requested a meeting with Chun, but had not yet received a response. He said he would like to convey to the south Korean president the same message he had given others concerning democracy.

Another member of the visiting delegation, Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, said the group was here to "observe the Korean government's conduct on the petition campaign."

He said developments in the Philippines were the result of actions of the people there, but "foreign observers played a role in the Philippine revolution. The democrats of Korea have many friends in the United States."

The American visitors were to meet over the weekend with various other political, religious and dissident leaders, and White said they or others would be returning from time to time to observe developments here. **(AP)**

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